NEW YORK DERALD MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

THE EMPIRE.

Commercial Affairs on the Mexican Border.

Matamoros Declared a Free Port No Longer.

Effect of the Edict on That City and Brownsville.

The Cattle Law and Its Operation on the Rio Grande Border.

The French Troops to Evacuate When the Empire is Recognized.

&c.

wnsville Correspondence.

THE OPENING OF THE ROADS ns of Mexico. For nearly a year now Matamoros m of the settlement of the country, purchased very rly, are getting restless, and inclined to criticise a rnment which promises so much and performs so addition talk concerning a large reinforce-erialists now on the march to the frontier, opening up of the country and the active of trade, of certain trains now making up to orted to Monterey by a force sufficient to drive all outlaws" from the country, are daily sent forth

the objects above mentioned, but with little suc-Being consulted on the point, the wily merchant atamoros, who has quietly laid by his half million site of forty years of anarchy, will tell you he does intend to forward either money or goods by the first guarded by at least a thousand men. Nor is there capect of improvement in an regard. I feel safe phesying that, as now, this frontier will be shut

at from the interior for a year to come, or until the imscribigts are driven from the line of the Rio Grande, and
its although imperial journals are constantly predicting
peedy peace and quiet throughout the country. By
supple of this tiring I may mention that on the 17th a
latamores journal in a leading article on the situation
lated that "more than forces enough are within a few
ours' march of the Rio Grande to redeem this country
and pairol it from one end to the other." It is, perhaps,
seedless to state that up to the present date mething has
seen blastic states. Leaves, or that since first reported on
a way here from Montercy they have had time estagin
to march to New York.
Liberal soldiers are at all times encamped within nine
sites of the city, and all the roads leading from it are
semetically scaled, save the road to Bagdad, and that is
stremely dangerous.

All.WAYS IN MEXICO.

The imperial Minister of Internal Improvements has
divertised through the press of Mexico for proposals for
the construction of a railroad from the port of San Ferair-lo to the city of Monterey.

The proposed building of this road has created some
actionment here, as the effect would be to do away with
the commercial importance of both Brownsville and Matmoros. Through the years since the Moxican war the
preater portion of North-rn Mexico has been supplied
alroady these places, and so lugrative has business at all
imes been here that the merchants, almost without exoption, have accumulated large wealth, in despite of the
ountry, and that while conducting their business with a
numition tilberality unknown in other countries.

The bars at the mouths of the various rivers of Mexico
ont Texas have always been a serious obstacle to navigaion, affecting insurance, chances of accident, the time
along extent. Although itself often dangerous, the bar
at Brazos is the best between Vera Cruz and Indianole.

For this reason consilients in the formation of the con-

direct route, with the least danger from water navigation.

Under the arrangements proposed to the government
the road could be finished to this place in a few weeks,
and commence its operations a long way in advance of
the others, projects of this character, like most others,
moving very slow in Mexico.

With the construction of either of these roads last mentioned and the settlement of the country would follow a
road from Malamores to Monterey, which would open up
the whole of Northern Mexico and change that now dibinate yet beautiful country from a desert to a garden.
All this is, however, depend at upon a government which
shall be able to pacify the country and afford ample protection to business enterprises.

The recent orgettinest by Congress Prohibiting the importation of animals into the United States, passed with
the design of keepings the cattle plague out of the country, will have a very tojurious effect here and upon the
masses of the poople in Texas, Arkansas, Louisana
and oth r States—cold the more from the fact that the
reasons for the enactment do not apply here.

Heretofore large quantities of stock have been crossed

by the recent capture of that city and prevailed upon General Mejia to issue this most unheard of order, and this in opposition to six out of seven of the business men of Matamores.

The result is that the Custom House receipts here have fallen off from one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars daily to one or two hundred.

The matter has been reported to Secretary McCulloch by the Collector of Customs, and to their immediate superiors by other officials here, the former strongly recommending that until the order is rescinded no vessels be cleared from any of our ports for either Matamoros of Ragdad, and that all communication with these places be shit off. As the people of Matamoros are almost entirely dependent on this country for the necessities of life, such a course would soon bring the imperial authorities to their senses, and do away with this most invidous distinction between the ports of the United states such as no Power can consistently tolorate.

By the same order full duties are charged upon all goods or merchandies crossed from Matamoros to Brownsville, instead of one-fourth, as heretofore.

Limitant despectors.

The unfortunate divisions among the liberal chiefs still continue to a greator or less extent, rendering it impossible for them to accomplish anything which shall result in permanent good to their cause. From the President down to the most insignificant chieftain self-interest seems to predominate, and the good of the country, its release from foreign usurpation, is made secondary to personal advancement. The liberal party needs a head, a leader of sufficient strength of mind and purpose to absorb the various conflicting elements and with self-cient partyolism and honesty to make everything subservient to the cause in which he is engaged, and until such a one is found little can by he pode from the unaided efforts of the republicans in Mexico.

FIGHT EXEMENT LIBERAL CHIES.

A fight recently took place between Cortina and Canales, liberal chiefs, about twenty miles from the unaided efforts o

that they have been prevented from coming to blows long since.

THE EVACUATION OF THE PARNCH TROOPS.

The imperial authorities on this frontier express themselves consident in the conviction that the French troops will not be withdrawn from Mexico until the Maximilian government is recognized, or until the disaffected shall give in their adhesion to "and penes and order be restored. The rumor that these troops are to be replaced by volunteers from Europe is considered a canard. The imperialists here are hopeful and to the highest extent angulae, insusting with much fervor that the country is all quiet save in this vicinity.

I have seen a letter received here from a prominent Southerner, now in Mexico. He has travelled through a large portion of the country and knows of what he speaks. He repeats the oft told tale, that neither person nor property is protected, nor is the liberty of the clitzen respected.

THE COMOVA COLONY

Is said to be propressing well. A theusand families have

speaks. He repeats the oft told tale, that neither person nor property is protected, nor is the liberty of the citizen respected.

THE CORDOVA COLONY is said the citizen respected.

THE CORDOVA COLONY is said to be progressing well. A thousand families have settled there. Everal agents have gone out from the Southern States to look at the place and its surroundings; with what result is not yet known.

The regiments compouing the First separate briga de (white roops), so called, which have been on this frontier since its occupancy in June last, are to be mustered out of the service. They are the Twenty-eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, Feventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Feventy-seventh Ohio Veteran Volunteers, and the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin. These troops bore an excellent repuration during the war, but at its clore were much dissatisfied at being retained in the service, and both officers and men have become very much demoralized. The mustering officer is now busy with the rolls, and it is expected that they will start for the North about the 20th of the month. With their departure the border will be garrisoned by colored troops entirely, save the few regular batteries.

THE CUSTOM HOUSES DUTIES

Still continue to form the principal subject of conversation among the merchants in Matamore, and the result of their representations concerning the recent edit of Maximilian abolishing the free port of Matamores is eagerly looked for. Mejia has not yet published it, nor will be do so until he hearts from Mex.co. The duties, as at present paid upon goods sent into the miterior, emons to fall seventy-sive per cent of the value, and are sufficiently operons for even the most arden tadvocate of imperialism. As it is more than probable that a revolution on the frontier would grow out of the onforcement of the edite, it will doubliess by tysinded.

amount to full seventy-five per cent of the value, and are sufficiently operous for even the most ardent advocate of imperiation. As it is more than probable that a revolution on the frontier would grow out of the enforcement of the edict, it will doubless by regainded.

While the enforcement of the edict referred to would have a most deleterious effect upon business in Matamora, a corresponding advantage would accrue to Brownsville, as supplies from both aides of the river would then be obtained force. The trade upon the lower Rio Grande is daily increasing at present, though it will require some time to bring it up to its status before the war. It was at that time of far more importance than is generally supposed. The Custom House at Point leabed showed an anneat transit of from ten to footten millions, the most of which found consumers in Mexico. The yearly trade of Brownsville was between three and four millions. This trads was for the most purt in the hands of New York merchants, and by well directed efform might be placed there again. To the end the government could materially contribute by encouraging elecarances for Braso Sanitago, and by a relaxation of the rule restricting the coacting trade to American vessels. A large number of the vossels formerly engaged in this trade changed their flags during the rebellion to avoid risks of capture, and many, expectally adapted to this trade alone, are comparatively engaged in this trade changed their flags during the rebellion to avoid risks of capture, and many, expectally adapted to this trade alone, are comparatively engless for other purposes. Could such vessels formerly engaged in this trade changed their flags during the rebellion to avoid risks of capture, and many, expectally adapted to this profile of the country would be very great, and, should peace remain, would soon restore it to its old condition of his and processes. On the 28th of the profile of the country would be very engaged of the Portion of the and profile and profile of the first of the p

lats for some time.

This fillinguage.

First Lieutenant Thomas F. Murphy, of the Ninth United States colored troops, who was arrested some two months since for an attempt to explure the imperial gunboat Eugenia, is now on trial before a court martial nors. He is defending himself very strongly; but the general impression is that he will be dismissed the service. The following Bagdad raiders, for some time past confined in the guardhouse, have been released on parole of honor.—Arthur F. Reed, L. D. Sears, Thomas Lambertson, S. McDonald and T. Shaw. They will be brought to trial as soon as the requisite orders arrive from Washington.

New Orleans, March 24, 1809.

The high water has broken through the levees in Upper Louisiana and work is suspended.

The French government has issued proposals for six million pounds of tobacco. They cannot be filled here as

formerly.

Three cargoes of Caban sugar for St. Louis are detained at Quarantine. The press call for the removal of Quarantine. There is no choices or fever in the Mexican Gulf.

The French steamer Louisa brings a large number of Mexican letters and despatches for New York and France, also official letters and despatches for the French, Belgian and Austrian governments.

onknown light vesset. The custom house boat has just

THE CANADAS

STILL WATCHING FOR THE FENIANS.

Periodical Alarms All Along the Border.

How the Scarce Has Served Confederation.

Fenianism an Antidote for Annexation Tendencies.

WHAT CONFEDERATION MEANS.

Federated Provinces. The Project Not to End in a

Monarchy.

Constitution and Authority of the

Our Prescott (C. W.) Correspondence.
PRESCOTT (C. W.), March 22, 1806.

An Alarm in the Garrier—Supposed Capture of the Advance Guard of the Fenian Invaders—A Veteran of Hancock's Corps Gets Up an Excilement—Renianism and Confederation—A Deep Laid Plan—Fezr of the One a Stimulus to the Other—An Intercolonial Radicay—No Stimulus to the Other—An Intercolonial Railway—No Trade Through the United States—Confederation Not to

The advance guard of the Fenian army of invasion was captured, or at least was supposed at first to have been captured, last evening, and the affair created no little commotion in the garrison of the town, although the latenges of the hour at which the supposed Fenian made his appearance prevented anything like popular excitement, inasmuch as the citizens of the place were abed, blissfully unaware of what was transpiring out of doors.

And the state of the property of the control of the state of the control o

pany of men start at 5 P. M. this evening for Sarnia. The feeling of thi town is at a white heat, and intense enthussessus pervades every class.

MORE "TRAKAGON" PROM THE PRESCRI CANADIANS. [From the Montreal L'Union Nationale, March 21.]

The argument derivable from Mr. McGee's recent apecule upon the numbers and wealth of the frish in Canada is two edged. An Irishman could not hear these statistics without thinking—"But then thi is a country which, with an effort, might realize the dream of the Fenian organization and constitute an Irish republic. Consequently, instead of repulsing the Fenian invasion, if ever before to receive: a wide spenserms. This accession of strength will justify Mr. McGee's statement, and make of this province a purely irish country." The accionations which greeted Mr. McGee's statistics leave us in no doubt with respect to the effect of these words, and we reconvenient that the Frish of these previous will imply if the source will judged from his point of view. But it was very very ill judged from his point of view. But it was very will judged from his point of view. But it was very will judged from his point of view. But it was very will judged from his point of view. But it was very will judged from his point of view. But it was very hilling put, if jus we have permitted conserven to arpie him once or twine) Mr. McGee's at the Head C nire of the Fenians in Canada.

Toronto is evidently in the power of the Fenian element; the government dares not put a stop to secilities a speeches and the deplay of deleyal bankers; it allows a

CONFEDERATION.

Sketch of the Leading Provisions of the Measure—Constitution of the Federated Parliament—Extent of its Authority, &c.

19. Currency and coinage.
20. Heaking, incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.
21. Kavings banks.
22. Weights and measures.
23. Eille of exchange and promissory notes.
24. Interest.
25. Legal tender.
26. Bankruphey and insolvency.
27. Paisons of invention and discovery.
28. Copyrights.
29. Indians and lands reserved for the Indians.
20. Naturalization and allens.
20. Naturalization and allens.
20. Naturalization and allens.
21. The criminal law, Excepting the constitution of the courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
28. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Section, New Hennesthe, Newfoundland and Prince Edward indiand, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the courts in these provinces, but any statute for the purpose shall have an force or authoray in any province until sanctioned by the legislature thereof.
24. The establishment of a general court of appeals for the federated provinces.
25. Amingration.
26. Agriculture.
27. And generally respecting all matters of a general character, not specially and exclusively reserved for the local governments we find the following principal provisions:—
For each of the federated forescentification of the provinces.

With regard to the local governments we find the following principal provisions:

For each of the provinces a Heutenant governor shall be appointed by the Governor General in council, whose term of office shall be five years. He shall be paid by the year ral government. The local government and legislature of each province shall be constructed in since meaner as the estating legislatures of such province shall be constructed in since meaner as the estating legislatures of such province shall provide," and shall have power to such province shall provide, and shall have power to such their constitutions from time to time. The following subject are named as those regarding which the local legislatures shall have power to make laws:

1. Direct taxallon and the imposition of duties on the export of timber, legs, masts, spars, deals and sawn lumber, and of coals and other minerals.

2. Borrowing money on the credit of the province.

3. The estanlishment and tenure of local offices and the appointment and payment of local offices and the appointment and register and references which the Protestant or Catholic minority is both Canadas may possess as to their denominational ethools at the time when the Union goes into operation.

7. The sale and management of public lands, excepting lands belonging to the general government.

8. Sea coast and inland fabrices.

9. The establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiories and of public and reformatory private.

10. The stablishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, acrioun, charities and electmentary settlement.

11. Manacipal institutions.

11. And lands set apart for public purposes.

THE PROVINCIAL DEBTS.

The general government shall assume all the debts and liabilities of each province; those of Upper and Lower Canada not to exceed \$22,500,000; of Nova Scotia not exceeding \$8,000,000, and New Brunswick not exceeding \$7,000,000. The following clauses are of sufficient importance to be quoted entric—

63. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other provinces, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly paymonts, in advance, from the general government, the interest at five per cent on the difference between the actual amount of their respective debts at the time of the union and the average amount of indebtedness per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

64. In consideration of the transfer to the general Parlament of the powers of taxation, an annual grant in aid of each province shall be made, equal to eighty cents per head of the population of Newfoundland being estimates at 130,000. Such als shall be in full settlement of all future demands upon the general government for local purposes, and shall be paid half-yearly, in advance, to each province.

65. The position of New Brunswick being such as to

THE QUEEN TO HAVE AND NAME THE PROVINCIA.

11. That her Majesty that home be soldied to determine the rank and name below federated province.

Fine is City Hala Place.—The clarm of fire abo by the explosion of a koresone oil lamp. The damage done to the familiare will amount to about \$50; su-sured for \$1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building is owned by W. R. Jeanway. It is damaged about \$100 and is insured.

involved in a quarrel with a stranger whom he found is his hallway. A scuffle enseed during which Finnerly was stabled in the left temple by the unknown, who at once fied and excaped. The wound, though painful, is not necessarily fatal.

States.—This order, which is composed of the officers and honorably discharged officers of the army, navy and Marine corps of the United States who have been actually and honorably discharged officers of the army, navy and Marine corps of the United States who have been actually engaged in the military pervice of the United States during the rebellion, is rapidly increasing to numbers. There are now three Commanderies of the order organized—one in Falladelphia, one in New York, and one in Washimston, D. C. The objects of this order are enterely again from politics, which are exchemed except so far as legality to the government is concerned, its main purpose being outside the test of traterial fellowship and sympathy which pre-emittently exist between companions in arms. A large numbers of the corder, and mure are received at each meeting of the several commanderies. A meeting of Commandery No. 1. State of New York was beid on the 18th inst, when the following candidates were elected companions of the order of the first class—Vice Admiral D. G. Ferragut, United States Navy; Commoders John E. Wood, United States Navy; Wajor General Joseph B. Carr, late United States Navy; Wajor General Joseph B. Carr, late United States Navy; Brigadier General Austral Many Kenny Major General Joseph B. Carr, late United States Navy; Opping Heart Many General States Navy Heart Major General Joseph B. Carr, late United States Navy; Captain J. R. Lawrence, United States Navy; Captain J. R. Lawrence, United States Navy; Captain J. R. Lawrence, Late United States Navy; Captain J. R. Lawrence, Late United States Navy; Captain J. R. Lawrence, United States Navy; Captain J. R. Lawrence, Late United States Navy; Captain J. R. Lawrence States Volunteers; Hayer General Alternation of the objects of the Order, but which we are required by the polycets of the Order, but which we are required by the polycets of the Order, but which we are required because of the objects of the Order, but which we are required because of the objects of the Order, but which we are required because of the objects of the Order, but which we are required by the polycets.

The Womerso Women a Provinciana Union.—This association is progressing admirably to the good work which it has commenced. Since he rooms have been opened for the benefit of the sweing and tradeswomen of this city it has sent severa three-mad three-bundred and since persons to employment, one thousand also bundred and ninety-five have applied for information on different subjects connected with their various trades and callings one thousand eight hundred and severa employees have given orders for help in numbers averaging from one to one hundred; two hendred and forty-accent complaints of working girls against employees have been leadly adjusted, and one insufficient and twenty-five cases of extreme discress relieved by furnishing employment. Donations are solicited by those in charge of the Union. The office is at No. 80 White street.

too is our advertising columns that the large buildings owned by the Sisters of Mercy, on the corner of Horston and Musicary streets, are offered for sale. These build-ings being near Broadway, are well located for hotel or factory purposes, and are in excellent condition.

Owanz, March 25, 1605.
The official statement of the Secretary respecting the

PORTLAND, March 25, 1866. The Hibernian, Captain Dutton, sailed for Liverpool at marter part five this morning.

Hantray, March 25 - 9 P. W. Lendonderry 9th, strived at Halfar this afternoon for orders, with 122 passengers.

There are no signs of the China, with Liverpool dates to the 17th and Queenstors 18th.

A light mow storm prevails. The steambly St. Patrick, from Glasgow 7th, from

THE FENIANS.

THE SWEENY SIDE.

General Sweeny's Recruiting Setem in this City and Jersey-Pinness and Muskets-Interesting Action f a Jersey

Friday and Saturday were busy days at the headquar-ters of President Roberts and General dweeny. They do not give figures, but amounts mis be estimated at an enormous rate. There are recuiting officers scattered all over this city. General Secony's system is ingenious

The surroundiess of the General Sweeny Circle, of Jersey City, have led to the taking of some important alleged pictges. At their meeting in Franklin Hall, Monigomery street, on Saturday evening, the circle passed the following, which will prove interesting to the eneral public at this time, when Fenlanism is being

of the General Sweeny Circle will be held on Tuesday (to-morew) evening, in Franklin Hall. Certain official news of interest is to be unfolded. Persons wishing to join will be admitted to the hall.

THE O'MAHONY SIDE.

New Circles Springing Up-The Central

Akhough nothing whatever is known of the d

Philadeliums, March 25, 116
Another enthuristic Foulan demonstration occur Andrew Wynne, the District Centre: Specchie were made by Stephen J. Menny, General R. F. Mullen and P.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Ing North from Mobile-Prizes If giver There Than in New York-Health of

Mobile, de. Fourmes Morney, March 23, 1868. route for New York, put in here this morning, short of coal. She came with only bullast. The steamers Mer-cedita and Gulf Stream were at the Mobile wharf, expect ing also to sail for New York without cargoes. The fact of cotton, with which these steamers have been loading, prines in New York, accounts for their coming away

empty. Coder present prices of this labre it is mostly being shipped to England, and the shipments will doubt-less continue so until the respective quotations vary. So contain it wants. Through the arrival of the Perti I fewer that there is no closers at present in Mobile, but the smallpen is quite prevalent, and there are serious apprehensions of the becoming endeated. Source or the texts tooks. My letter of the 19th itest, I regret, has caused some

empty. Under present prices of this fabric it is mostly

My letter of the lith inst. I regret, has caused some imperimention as well as no small amount of redignation among assume of the officers in the fort. Through what was stated re-arding the character of the officers night apply to some of those fermenty germoning the fort, I am assumed great injustice, and corractly intitionional on my part, was done to the present officers. I am sold from sources that I have no bearness officers. I am sold from sources that I have no bearness to dothe that all the officers of the Fifth United Blazes artillery and Tweithi United Blazes artillery and Tweithi United Blazes artillery and Tweithi United Blazes are supersed duty in the first are gratherness. Saying this much of an officer-through all officers prives for a are supressed to be grather duty, under the discussionable, to set these gentlemen right on the record, and I do so cheerfully.

Frommon Moreow, March 28, 1966.
The steamer Tonawands, disabeed, has arrived in tow
of the steamer Marmion, both frees New Orleans for New

ited the \$104,009 worth of bonds and stock, stolen from Mr. J. P. Moore, of No. 110 Medicon avenue, on Friday night, was found in an alterway in the rear of the house and feed evidently been thrown into the alterway sters

Cotton weak and uncetted; Market Reports.

New Organes, March 21, 10
copie to day 1.350 below; low modding \$7 to
124. Sterling exchange \$5 \footnote{1}, Checks on New York
per cent descount. The beginness of the week colevely.

Figure 4all. Wheat dull at \$1.25 a \$1.25 Corn.

Front 4all. Wheat dull at \$1.25 a \$1.25 Corn.

firm at \$10. a \$1 \text{Months of No. 1.} Onto \$1014

Stone dull. Sains of mess park at \$25 25 a \$25 50

Lard dull at \$10. 25 a \$11 per 100 permits. Live hope at \$9.25 a \$9.40. Receipts 4.200 bits four, \$1.000 beginned at \$10.25 a \$11 per 100 permits. Live hope at \$9.25 a \$9.40. Receipts 4.200 bits four, \$1.000 beginned at \$1.000 begi